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## A. Getting Started

### I. Choosing a topic

So you get to write a paper. After you're done jumping up and down for joy, you'll probably want to choose a topic.

Obviously you can skip this step if a topic is assigned to you. But if you do get to choose, here are a few tips. Try to avoid overdone topics such as abortion, gun control, the death penalty and global warming.

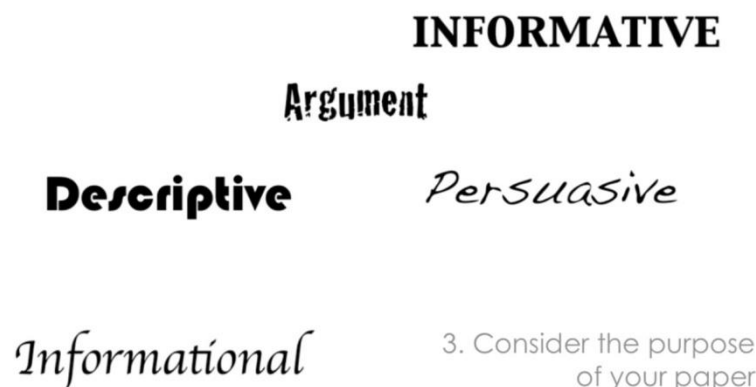
Even if one of these topics is near and dear to your heart, trust me, your instructor has read a billion papers on these topics, and has seen every argument and resource ever written. It's boring for them, and you want them to be engaged with your writing.

Instead, try to find another topic that you care about that's maybe lesser known.

For example, a local issue or something that has affected you or a family member, or even something sort of obscure that you find interesting.

Do try to pick out something you care about.

Otherwise, you'll be bored out of your mind while doing research and writing, and your text will reflect that.



And finally, consider the purpose of your paper.

Is it informational?

Argumentative?

Persuasive?

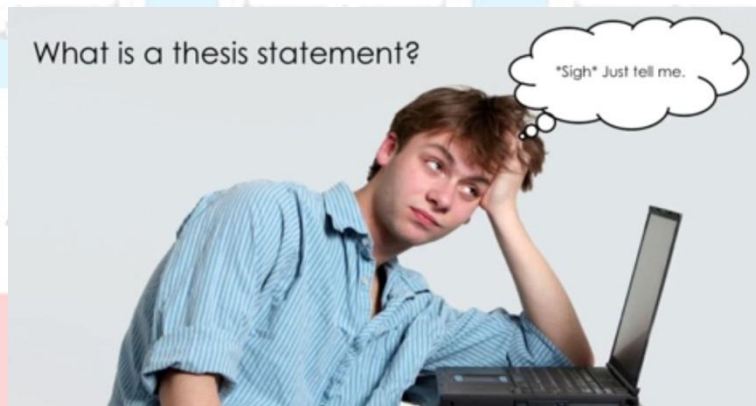
You may need to find a topic that has more than one side.

So, steroids are bad, might not be the best idea for a persuasive essay, being that most people would agree with that.

But high school steroid users should be expelled, has a different ring to it.

That could definitely be a persuasive essay.

## II. Thesis statements



Thesis statements

What is a thesis statements?

It's just a sentence, usually at the beginning or end of your paper's intro, that tells the reader what your purpose is.

Let's take a look at thesis statements from different types of papers to get started.

Informative

Your goal is to inform your reader about something. So, your thesis statement should simply state that goal. Be specific as to what you'll be discussing in the rest of the paper.

During a. zombie apocalypse, it's best to retreat. to a. sparsely populated area, gather a. plethora. of supplies, and arm oneself with a. number of different weapons.

## Analytical

In this paper, you're reviewing an article, event, work of art, etc., and examining its meaning. Your thesis statement is what you're analyzing, and what you think are the key takeaways from the analysis.

Zombies continue to be prevalent in pop culture because the zombie horde is a representation of one of society's greatest fears: mindless, insatiable consumption.

In a persuasive paper, or in an argumentative paper, your job is to convince the reader to take your side on an issue. State your claim and the reason behind that claim.

We need to prioritize the building of fortified walls around our communities to prepare ourselves for the inevitable coming of the zombie apocalypse.

### A Few tips

I think we need to prioritize the building of fortified walls around our communities to prepare ourselves for the inevitable coming of the zombie apocalypse.

Using statements such as "I think" make your claim seem a little weak. Just state it! Also, the reader already knows that it's your opinion. Since you're the one writing the paper.

Zombies are everywhere in pop culture.

Uh... so what? If your thesis statement is too vague, your reader will wonder why they're reading your paper. Let them know what to expect, and try to entice them to read on.

A zombie apocalypse is a real possibility, as evidence of coming back

from the dead was documented in Haiti in 1980 when a man presumed to be dead and buried in 1962, was discovered alive again, thought to be a victim of a voodoo practitioner.

Leave the serious details to the body of your paper. Your thesis statement should reflect what your paper's about, but it's also a hook for the reader— give them enough information to make them want to continue reading

Stealing supplies from other survivors is wrong

Stealing supplies from other survivors is wrong because we need to adhere to societal rules in order for the population to overcome the zombies and thrive once again.

Too vague. If it's an informative essay, you should include why it's wrong.

If it's a persuasive paper, the writer needs to choose one side of an issue, not state something that the majority of people would agree with.

If someone is caught stealing supplies from other survivors, they should be tried by the people of the victimized community and exiled.

Too vague. If it's an informative essay, you should include why it's wrong.

If it's a persuasive paper, the writer needs to choose one side of an issue, not state something that the majority of people would agree with.

Basically...

1. Identify the purpose of your paper.
2. State that purpose with just enough detail that the reader will know what your paper's about.

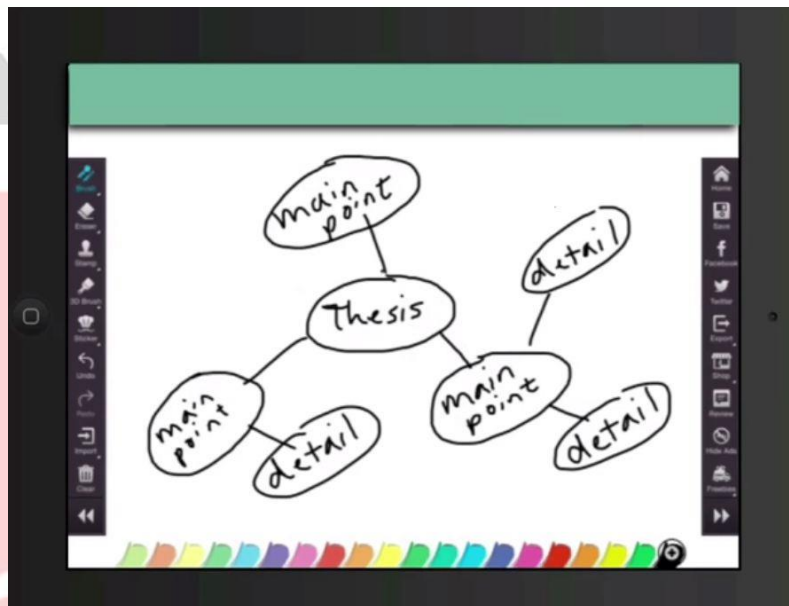
### III. Mind mapping

Okay, let's do some mind mapping. Now, you can do mind mapping, pretty much any way you want. Whatever makes sense to you, but I'm going to show you the way I was taught how to do it, and hopefully, that will help. So, the first thing you do is, you make a circle in the middle of your page and that is going to be your thesis statement.

From there, you branch out into your main points. For this example, we'll do three main points.

Now, after the three main points, you start adding details that support the main points.

Let's look at a concrete example.



All right, my thesis statement is about surviving the zombie apocalypse.

And my main points are going to be, supplies, shelter, and weapons.

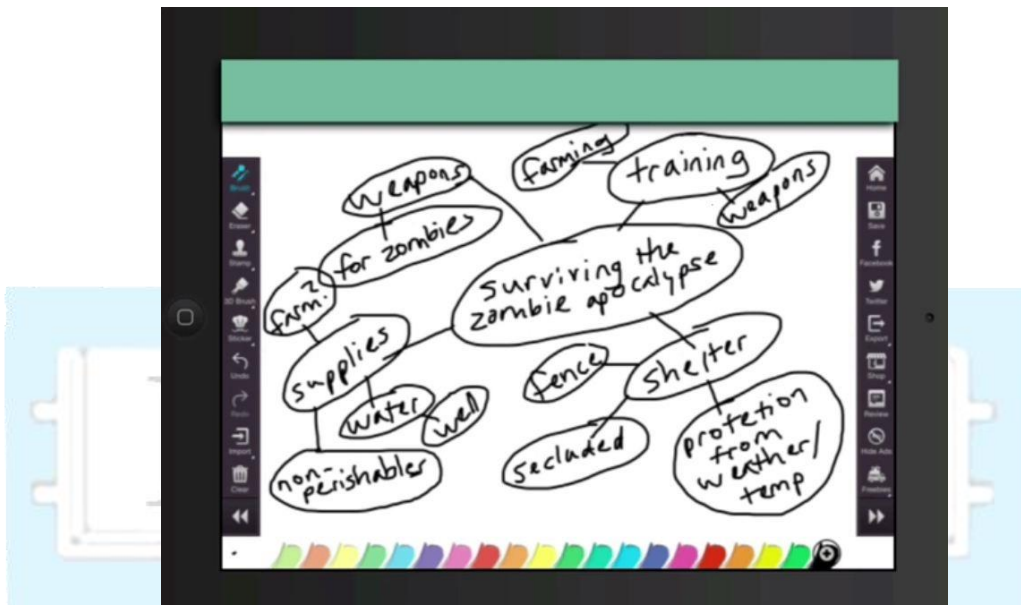
Then I just start adding details that would support those main points.

For example, my shelter will need a fence, it needs to be secluded.

Under supplies, I'll need water, maybe under that a well, a well would be good.

Non-perishables.





Then I'll go back to shelter and write down protection from the weather and temperature, under weapons for zombies, and maybe I want one more main point, training.

And go back, maybe we need a farm.

So we can get fresh food, under training, we need weapons training, and farming training.

And now we have the good idea of all the information we want to include in our paper.

#### IV. Outlining

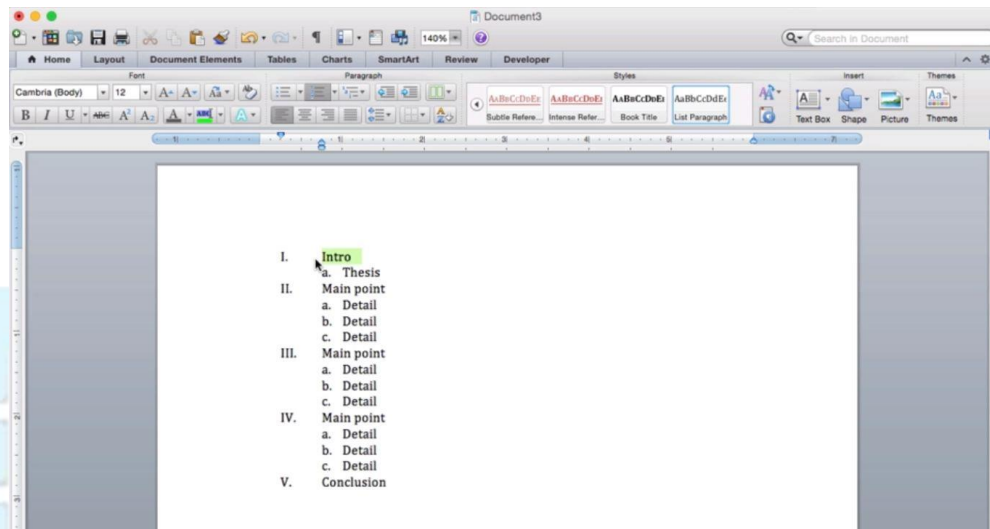
Let talk about how to outline.

Outlining is a great way to plan your paper and to make sure you include everything you want to in your paper. There are a lot of different ways you can outline.

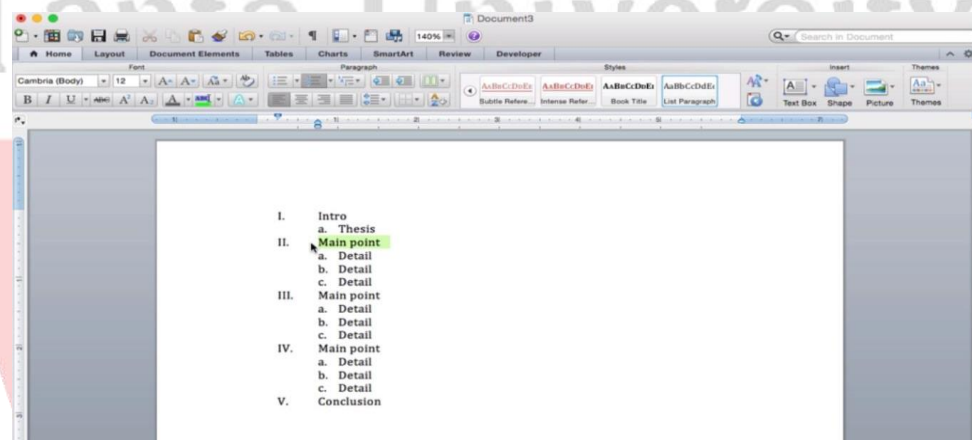
So make sure you do what you feel is best for you, but I'm going show you how I do it, and hopefully that will help.

First I'm going show you the basic structure of this outline.

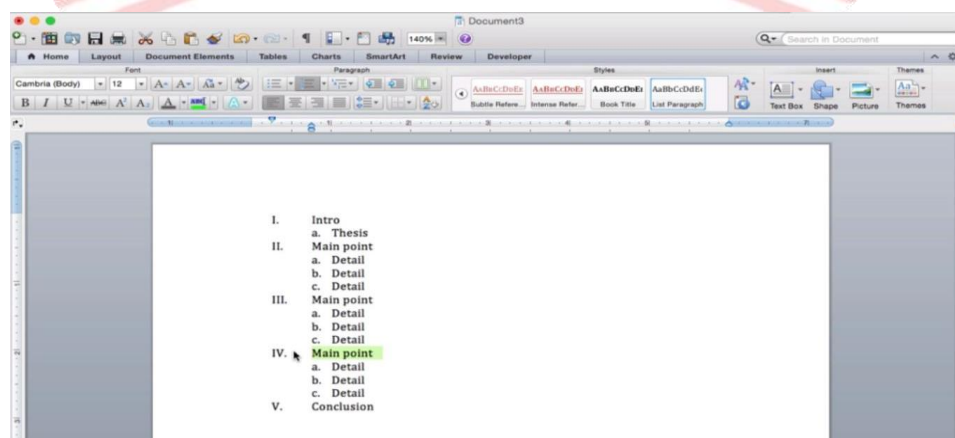
We start out with our intro paragraph and our thesis statement.



And then, from my paper, there's going to be three main points that support the thesis statement. So you've got main point one, main point two and main point three.

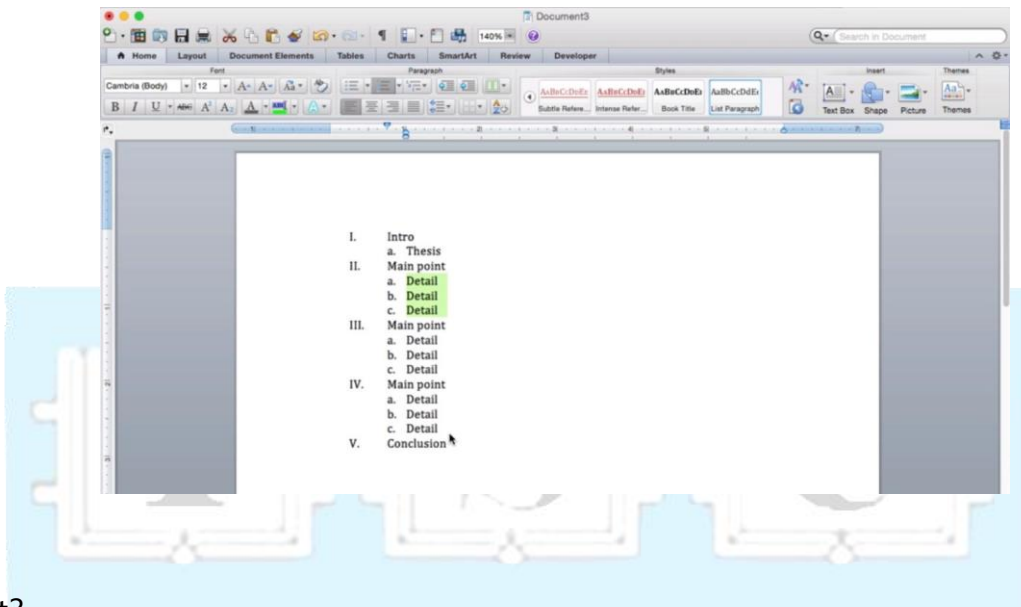


And underneath each main point are some details that support the main point.



And then at the end, of course, you've got your conclusion.





Simple, right?

Let's add in some real life example here so you get a better idea of what I'm talking about.

First I'll add my thesis statement.

In order to survive a zombie apocalypse you must have proper supplies, a secure shelter, and weapons. So my three main points are actually in my thesis statement.

Proper supplies, a secure shelter, and weapons.

So I'm going to pop those into the main points.

Now, under each main point I'm going to include some details.

What are proper supplies?

And you can see, I'm adding more than three details and there's probably a lot more than that but this is just an example.

Under those details, you can even get more detailed.

For example, under water, we might put that we need safe, clean water and preferably, a well.

Under food, we might add that we need non-perishables, and maybe a garden or a farm.

So now we think of, what kind of details describe a secure shelter?

And if we have more details we can add them.

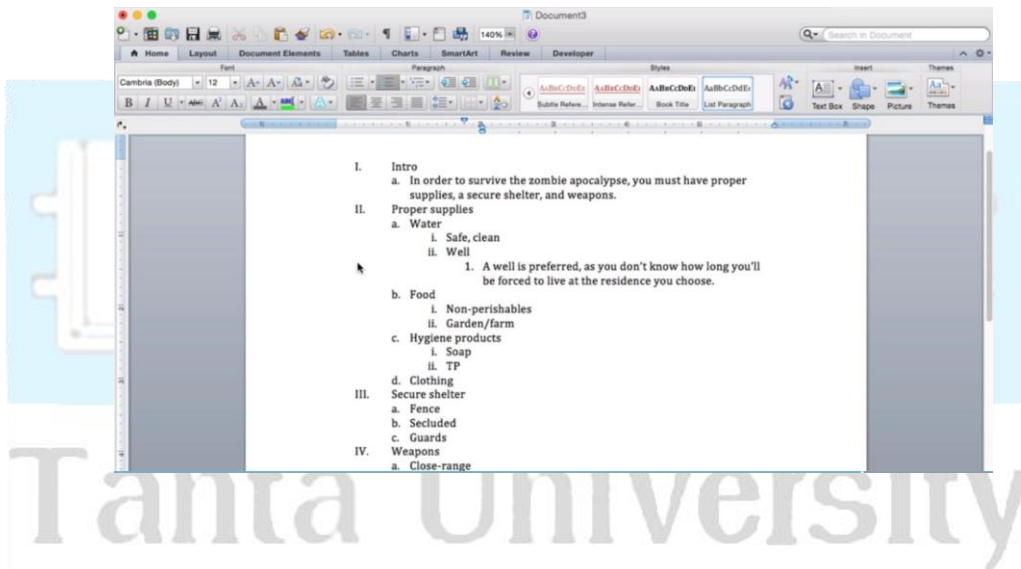
Same goes with weapons.

And then your conclusion is just your last paragraph that kind of sums up your paper.

So I can get as detailed as I want here.

And I can even start adding in text that I want to include in my paper.

Once you're done outlining, your outline will even give you an idea of how long your paper will be.



Which is great if you have a page limit.

The details under main points could be one paragraph each.

So that's basically how you outline a paper.

When you take the time to plan your paper, you'll see that plugging in the information isn't as overwhelming, and helps you organize it in a way that makes sense to the reader

## **V. How can you tell a source is credible?**

How can you tell a source is credible?

You shouldn't use just any information you find, and that especially goes for stuff you find online. So how can you tell if your source is credible?

Ask yourself these questions.

Who's the author?

Is this person an expert in their field, are they an author or a journalist?

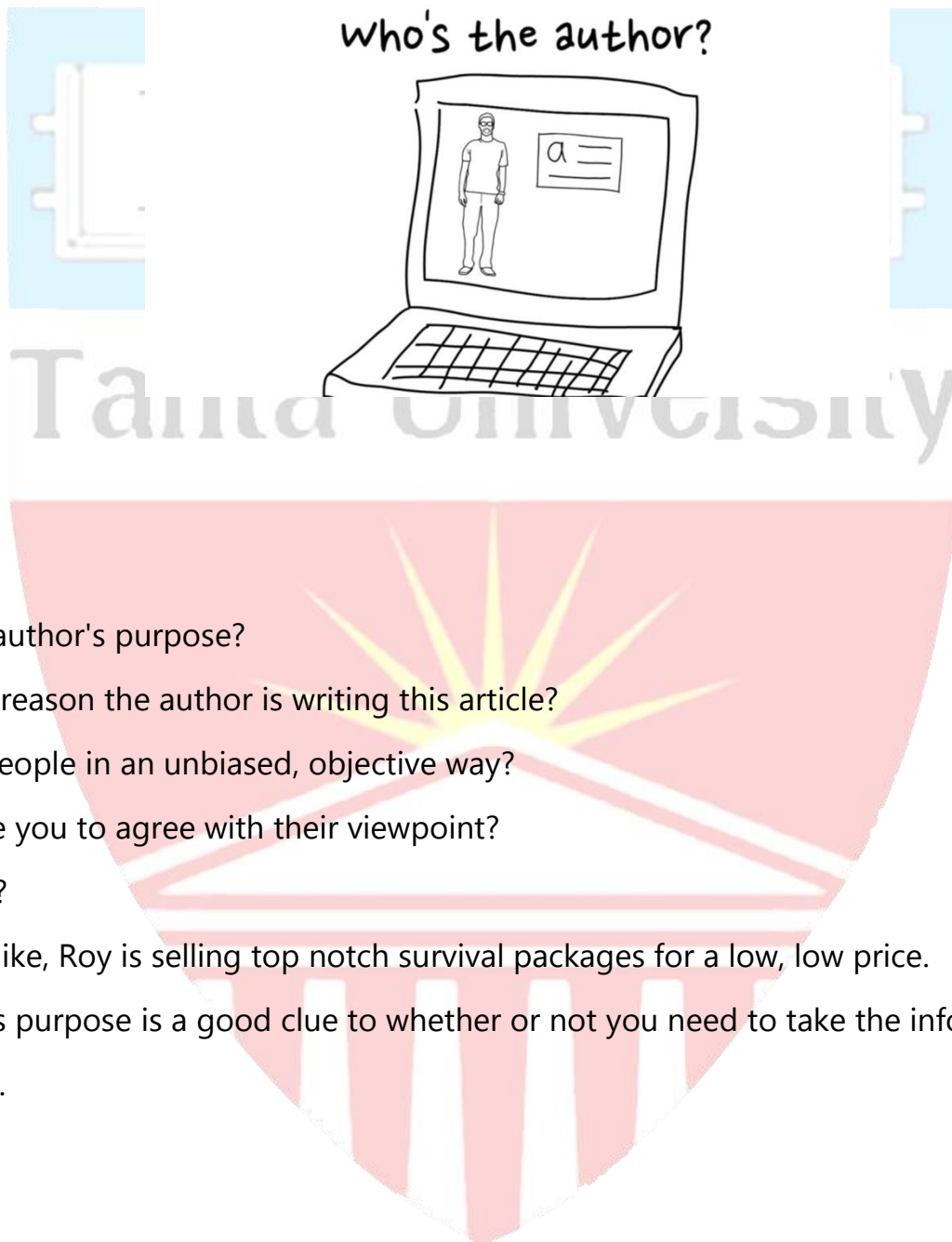
What sources did they use?

It says here that Roy McRoyerson is a vintage BHS collector and graduated from Harvard

University with a degree in Undadology, hm.

If you can't find this information on the site you're looking at, be skeptical.

And if the information doesn't support that the author should know what they're talking about, be skeptical.



What's the author's purpose?

What is the reason the author is writing this article?

To inform people in an unbiased, objective way?

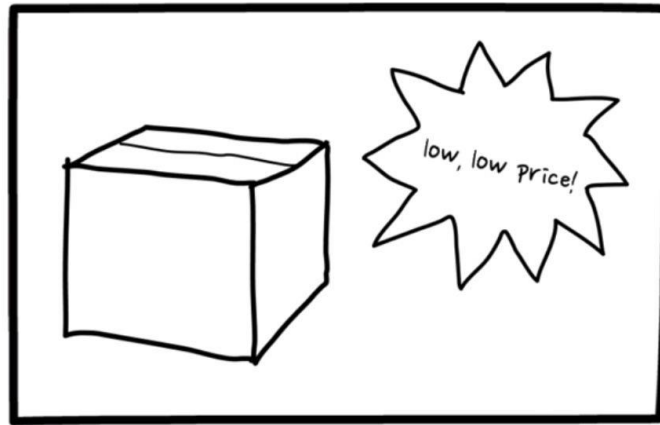
To persuade you to agree with their viewpoint?

To sell stuff?

Looks here like, Roy is selling top notch survival packages for a low, low price.

The author's purpose is a good clue to whether or not you need to take the information with a grain of salt.

what's the author's purpose?



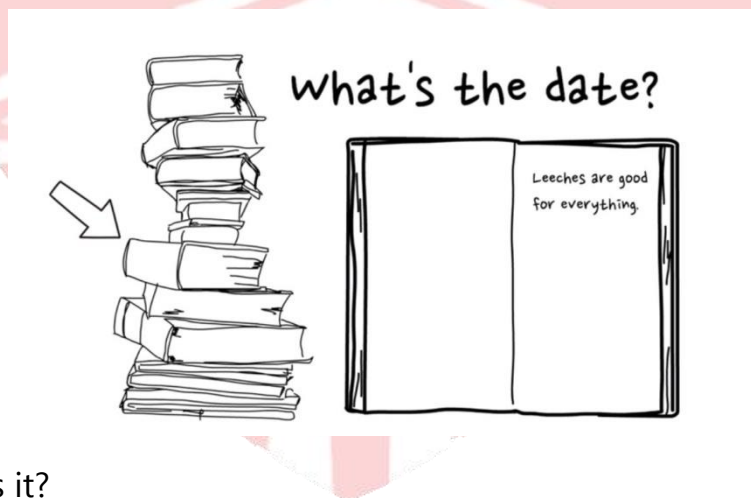
What's the date?

Some information really needs to be current.

Not always, but sometimes.

For example, if your paper is on Shakespeare's villains, it's perfectly reasonable that you might use this source from 1956. But some topics require recent information.

For example, if you're doing research on health and medical practices, newer information is better.



And what kind of site is it?

If you're looking at a .com site, that means it might have a sponsor or company behind it.

You might instead choose .gov or .edu sites to ensure your information is objective and unbiased.

## VI. Beat procrastination

How did beat procrastination some people are awesome planners and can divide their time and tasks appropriately so that when they have an essay do they work on it for a reasonable amount of time every day or every other day until it's finished then some people wait until it's due the next morning those people are checking coffee frantically organizing and writing and making mistakes and sweating profusely there are of course some people who can just do something elegantly in short amount of time but those people aren't watching this video the sweaty ones are so here are three tips on how you can defeat procrastination which is in a sense ...yourself sabotaging self?

Number one ask for help ask a friend or somebody you trust to be frank with you to hold you accountable by asking you about your project and deadlines you might even consider popping into the writing lab or tutoring center they can help you plan ...your essay so that, you know, when for instance your research should be completed when you're outline to be done when you're first draft needs to be completed et cetera and they ...love that honestly they're tired of people wanting their papers checked for spelling and remember this doesn't have to be a permanent thing asking for help if you're ...it being a person who does not procrastinate you might need some help and guidance no big deal?



Number two reward yourself a lot of people are motivated by rewards you might be one of those people still use it divider project up in the milestones,

## 2. Reward Yourself



pieces statement outlining research intra new body concluding ...preferences final draft.

Then reward yourself based on the effort required each task that might look like completing your thesis statement means you get ...treat outline thirty minutes video games research go ...bike ride intro watch old lines on you to ...minutes body take a short nap conclusion check twitter instead gramm references one episode of the show you're watching final draft associates and hoops with friends in case you're super



literal person know that you should tailor your rewards to things you actually like so if you don't have a bike maybe think of something else.

Number three meditate if you're not a practitioner of mindful ...you might be rolling your eyes right now...plenty of academics and researchers have concluded that meditation is useful this is how mindful this meditation can boost emotion regulation through improvements in executive



control and procrastination is basically the inability to regulate emotion when you have something you have to do that you don't want to do there's something inside of you that says no and do it later, you know, and, feel better than writing an essay watching capitals do that instead ...your short-term self and ignoring your long-term future self who needs to turn ...essay when you can directly regulate your emotion you can take those sub sabotaging paths and breakthrough them and if you want to be better at regulating emotion meditation is one way to achieve that and if you're not sure how...apps or youtube videos there are books articles and probably someone in your social circle and get you started now it's up to ...alone to conquer that first step ...procrastination which is to not procrastinate in getting help for procrastination pick out one of these tips and go get some ice cream to celebrate?

## B. Writing Tips

### I. Intro paragraphs

Writing intros and conclusions are the hardest part of writing your paper.

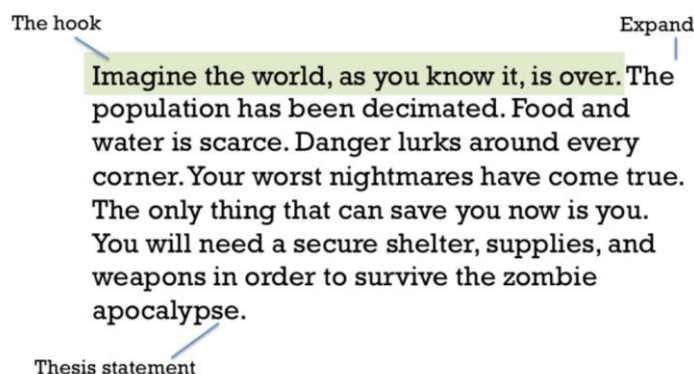
Well, at least they are in my opinion. So let's talk about them.

The point of an introductory paragraph is to hook the readers' interest and tell them what they can expect of your paper. Here's what an intro might look like.

Imagine the world, as you know it, is over. The population has been decimated. Food and water is scarce. Danger lurks around every corner. Your worst nightmares have come true.

The only thing that can save you now is you. You will need a secure shelter, supplies, and weapons in order to survive the zombie apocalypse.

You got the hook at the beginning, this should peak the readers' interest.

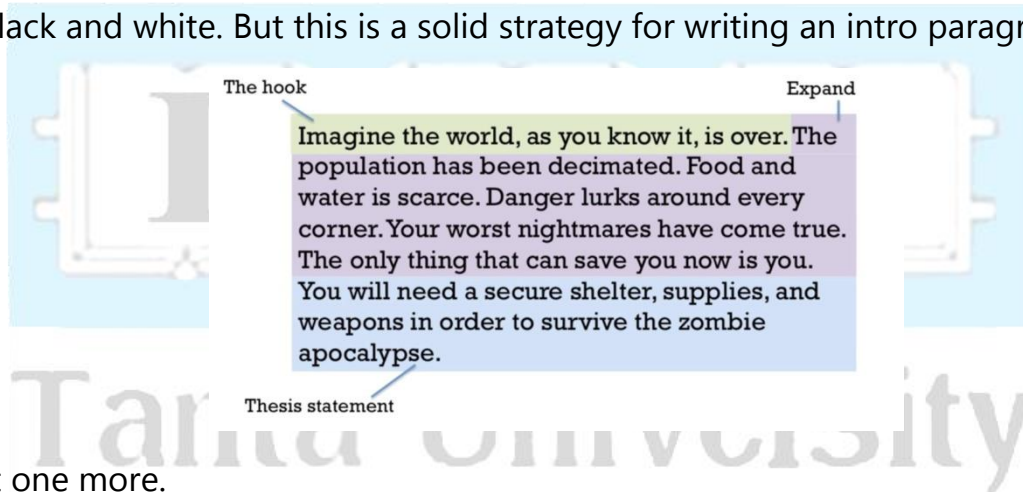


Then you can expand on it a little bit.

And the last sentence is generally your thesis statement, which should state the point of your paper and give the reader a preview of what to expect in the coming paragraphs.

Now, this isn't set in stone, writing is cool like that.

It's not so black and white. But this is a solid strategy for writing an intro paragraph.



Let's look at one more.

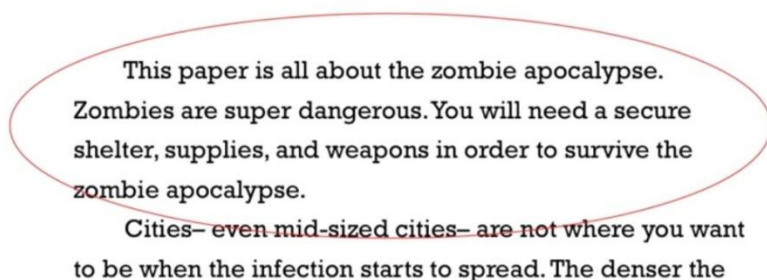
Non-zombie related.

We've got a hook, An explanation, And a thesis statement.

Now, this is easier said than done.

I usually spend a pretty big chunk of time staring at a blank screen before cranking out an intro.

Another strategy I've used is writing a terrible intro or a placeholder intro and then going back and fixing it once the paper is mostly done, just to get moving.

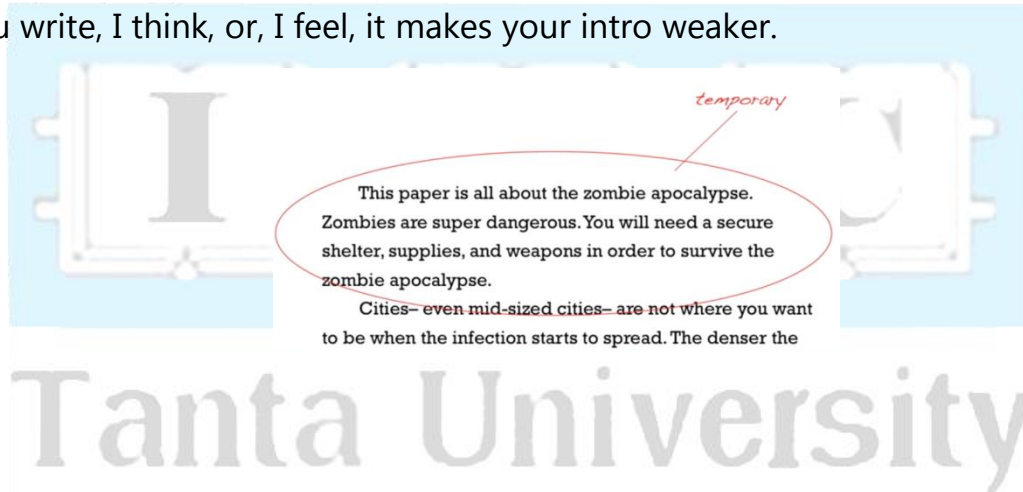


And sometimes that makes it a lot easier since you know exactly what your paper's content is at that point.

And sometimes your thesis statement even changes to be more specific, which is good.

Finally, here's some tactics to avoid.

Anytime you write, I think, or, I feel, it makes your intro weaker.



Don't worry, your readers know that it's your opinion.

It's your paper. Write strong statements by taking out the disclaimers.

Avoid starting out with a rhetorical question.

Try not to start with the definition of a word, it's kind of overdone.

Good luck writing your intro, once that's done the rest of the paper will be a breeze.

That is, until you come to the conclusion.

## II. Concluding paragraphs

You've got to end your paper sometime.

When you get to the concluding paragraph though, sometimes it's hard to wrap it up.

Let's talk about a solid strategy for writing conclusions.

First, you'll need some kind of transition.

Novice writers might want to use a phrase such as in conclusion or in summary to help them get straight to their conclusion.

But many times, you can eliminate that phrase once your transition sentence is written.

One strategy is to ask yourself, what's the point?

So you told your reader all about how to get ready for the zombie apocalypse, what's the point?

Take a look.

Next, you'll want to sum up your main points.

So if you're thesis statement had three points and or you're body had three main points, you want to touch on them briefly in your concluding paragraph.

Just remember to secure your arsenal not only from untrustworthy group members, but also from raiders.

Preparing yourself for the inevitable zombie apocalypse will increase your chances of survival. Storing long-lasting food items and water, fortifying a residence in a remote location, and stockpiling various weapons, from guns to golf clubs, is a sure way to prolong your time on earth during the chaos.

Next, you'll want to leave your reader with a final thought.

That can be a prediction of what's to come, a recommendation from you, or you can talk about how your topic or solution or whatever it is you're writing about affects the world.

Here's our concluding paragraph.

Just remember to secure your arsenal not only from untrustworthy group members, but also from raiders.

Preparing yourself for the inevitable zombie apocalypse will increase your chances of survival. Storing long-lasting food items and water, fortifying a residence in a remote location, and stockpiling various weapons, from guns to golf clubs, is a sure way to prolong your time on earth during the chaos. Though no one knows how the world will change, or if it will ever be as it was, the only way to ensure any kind of future for our planet is for strong people to live through it.

Now, let's look at one more example.

You've got your transition, summing up main points, and your final thought.

Now let's talk briefly about some strategies you might want to avoid.

Don't introduce new main points in your conclusion, that's for the body of the paper.

Try not to include any statistics or evidence, that's also for the body of your paper.

Avoid ending the paper with a quote from someone else.

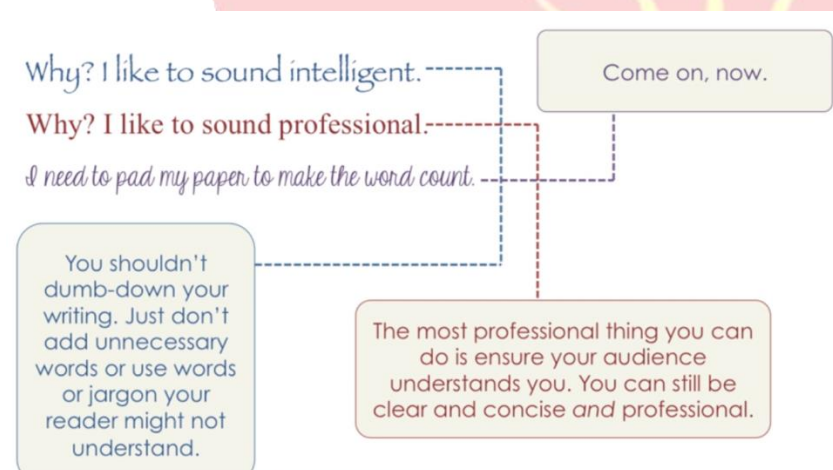
It's your paper, you get to end it.

Also, establishing a trusting relationship with the therapist will go a long way in making progress. That isn't always an easy task for someone with a history of tumultuous relationships, but it is possible.

Borderline personality disorder is a devastating mental illness. With regular, long-term treatment, such as cognitive behavior therapy, dialectical behavior therapy, and schema-focused therapy, a person suffering from this disorder has a better chance to live a normal, healthy life. More research is needed in the treatment of personality disorders, and when that occurs, we can hope that victims of BPD and their families will have more answers about this complicated disorder in the future.

- Transition
- Summing up
- Final thought

### III. Being clear and concise

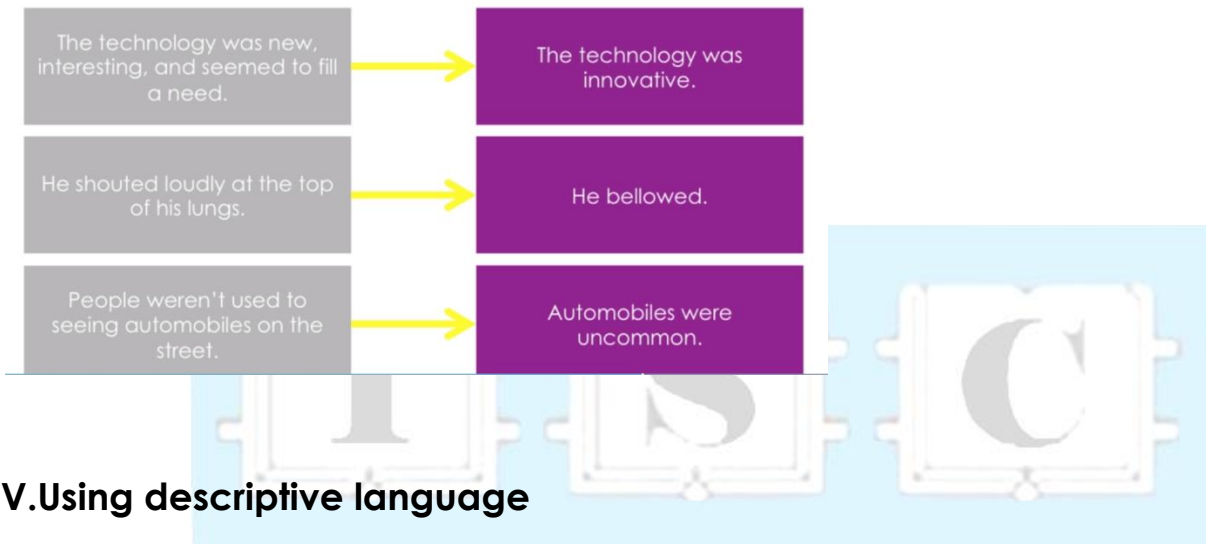


### Use the active voice.

|                                                                              |   |                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The treaty was signed by the president.                                      | → | The president signed the treaty.                                    |
| The moors were haunted by Cathy's spirit.                                    | → | Cathy's spirit haunted the moors.                                   |
| The lesson is inspired by Bloom's Taxonomy.                                  | → | Bloom's Taxonomy inspired the lesson.                               |
| An innovative and thought-provoking collection of work comes from Paul Klee. | → | Paul Klee's collection of work is innovative and thought-provoking. |



Use words that are specific.



#### IV. Using descriptive language

One way to make your writing more interesting is to use more descriptive language this doesn't mean paragraphs and paragraphs describing a particular setting or object although if it's a really important setting or object that could certainly be legit it means including sensory details using specific vocabulary and employing figurative language such as metaphors similarities and idioms if you want to make a character or setting or object or feeling in your writing more interesting try adding sensory details does it smell like something tastes like something ...what does it feel like what you see around you let's take a look at a quick example I walk down the alley.

Now let's add some sensory details so we understand what kind of setting where in I walk down the dark narrow alley it ...like garbage in gasoline and I heard sirens in the distance.

I walk down the lumpy couples don't ally in between two red brick buildings one of the buildings must have been a bakery because as I walk past a door that was a jar smell fresh bread and doughnuts those are two very different alex using sensory details helps the reader get into the mode you want to convey next using specific vocabulary is another way to make your writing more interesting vague words such as very things are happy can be fine but try to use more specific word choices to sparkle imagination take a look her bed was covered with tons of stuff.

Now let's use more specific vocabulary her bed was covered with tightly folding laundry sorted



by type socks and one-pound shirts and another so Here's another one he was very sad what's the more specific he was depressed or he was devastated or he wasn't agony.

Finally you can use figurative language such as metaphors and similarities metaphors are when you call something, something else to drill...home here's an example I couldn't tell issues feeling she was a statue.

He's a snake jail...the laughed don't trust him you could also use symmetry which is when you compare one thing to another like this the dot looked like a dirty map I was as happy as a writer talking about descriptive language idioms can also be useful and idiom is saying that a group of people generally understand even though the words don't necessarily make a lot of sense, for example, it's raining cats and dogs or that guy kicked the bucket but remember your audience a lot of indians just some like crazy talk to people who don't come from where you come from so proceed with caution.

## **V. Using transitions**

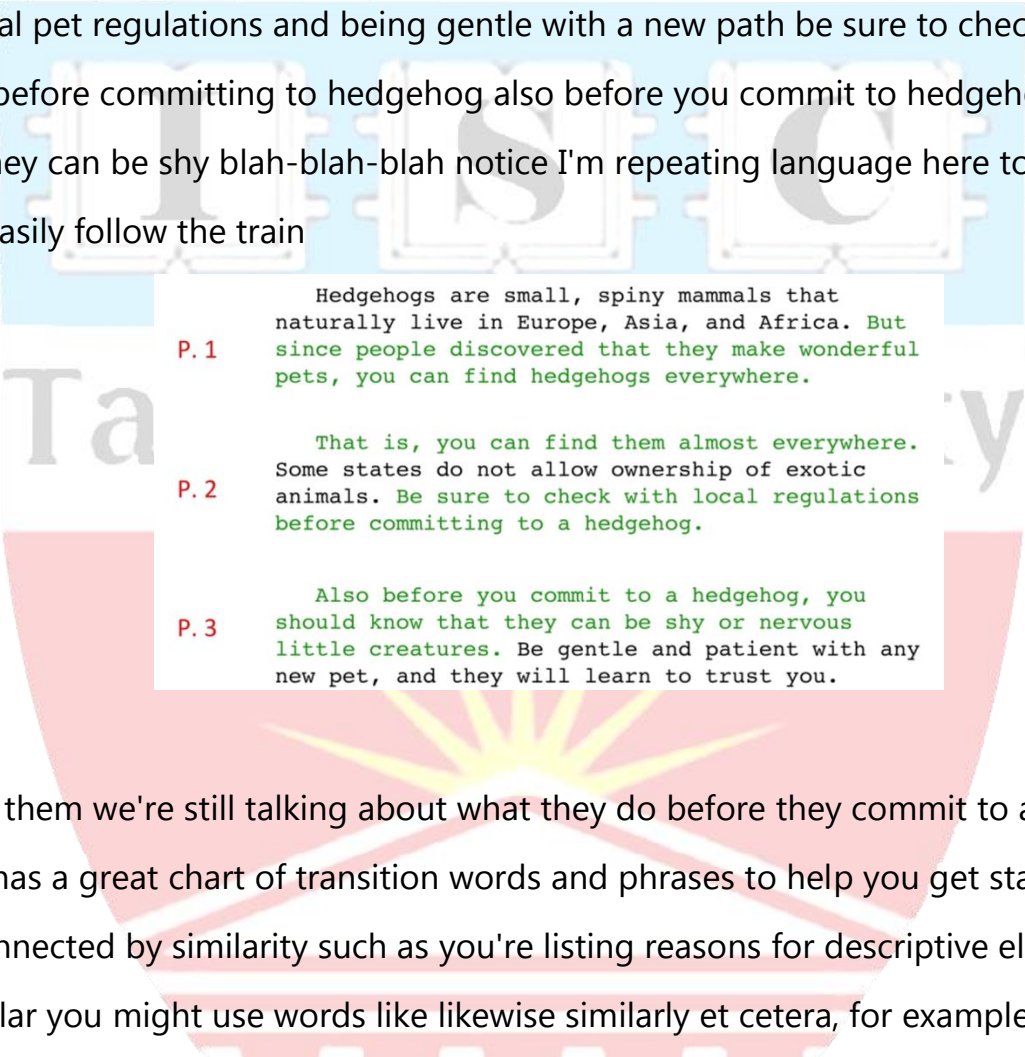
Transitions help your readers follow your train of thought and make connections to ideas I used to be terrible at these most of my papers and come back to me with transition written on them for...abrupt or flow.

This is because I'd organize my papers like this example let's say ...about hedgehogs, hedgehogs are small ...mammals that naturally live in europe asia and africa some states do not allow ownership of exotic animals be gentle impatient with any new pet and they will learn to trust you now obviously in real-life the paragraphs to be a bit longer but this is the gist literally this could be three different topics so how would I hope make connections to all of these ideas so that flows better so my readers aren't confused let's try this.

The key in the strategy is to find the connection between paragraphs or sentences or sections the first paragraph talks but hedgehogs natural habitat and the second talks about rules regarding pet ownership so how do you connect those two thoughts I added a sentence to the

first...

to the second to try to bridge those two statements together but since discovering that they make wonderful pets you can find hedgehogs everywhere that is you can find them almost everywhere some states do not allow blah-blah-blah same with new two and three how do we get from local pet regulations and being gentle with a new path be sure to check with local regulations before committing to hedgehog also before you commit to hedgehog you should know that they can be shy blah-blah-blah notice I'm repeating language here too so that the reader can easily follow the train

- 
- P.1 Hedgehogs are small, spiny mammals that naturally live in Europe, Asia, and Africa. But since people discovered that they make wonderful pets, you can find hedgehogs everywhere.
- P.2 That is, you can find them almost everywhere. Some states do not allow ownership of exotic animals. Be sure to check with local regulations before committing to a hedgehog.
- P.3 Also before you commit to a hedgehog, you should know that they can be shy or nervous little creatures. Be gentle and patient with any new pet, and they will learn to trust you.

...and telling them we're still talking about what they do before they commit to a hedgehog penn state has a great chart of transition words and phrases to help you get started if your ideas are connected by similarity such as you're listing reasons for descriptive elements or items that are similar you might use words like likewise similarly et cetera, for example.

The hedgehog requires an average temperature of 70 to 80 degrees to be comfortable.

Likewise, guinea pigs require a similar temperature range, as do hamsters and mice.



In contrast, many pet reptiles need basking areas that are as warm as 80 to 96 degrees.

Hedgehog requires an average temperature of seventy to eighty degrees to be comfortable

likewise guinea pigs requires similar temperature range as you hamsters...if you're contrasting your paper you might use words like however in contrast et cetera that might look like this  
likewise guinea pigs requires similar temperature range as do hamsters...in contrast many pet reptiles need basking areas that are as warm as eighty to ninety six degrees.

So, instead of just making statements of facts be sure to add transitions so that you readers know-how those facts are related to your points and to each other.

## **VI. Use quotes and paraphrasing**

Using quotes and paraphrasing if you want to learn the mechanics of quoting ...citing those quotes who knew it has a number videos on an ...and ap a citation along with the whole module dedicated to avoid the plagiarism in this particular video I'm going to talk about how much of your paper should be dedicated to quotations and information from outside sources the thing is that there's no guidelines for this no rules and as someone who used to work in a college reading lab I saw the whole spectrum from students used one tiny quote in their whole paper to students who used nothing but quotations to fill up three or four pages so how do you really know-how much to do it I don't have a definitive answer but first and foremost your paper is your paper you developed a thesis an idea and you need to be the main person discussing the clear majority of words in your paper need to be yours.

That being said using information from experts keeps you credibility and helps the reader understand more about your topic you just have to be selective and decide which areas in your paper need that additional information online writing lab it produced or the owl gives us these reasons as to why you should use quotations in your papers they provide support for claims or add credibility to raining refer to work that leads up to the work that you are now doing give examples of several points of view on a subject call attention to a position that you wish to agree or disagree with.

Highlight a particularly striking phrase sentence or passage by quoting the original to distance yourself from the original by quoting it in order to cure readers...words are not your own ...breath or depth of your writing and here a couple other tips I've picked up over the years. Try to avoid starting a paper with a quote or ending with one start finish with your own voice only use a direct quote when expert is explaining something complex that you don't want to mess up or when someone says something so perfectly you could never improve upon it otherwise paraphrase and summarize while of course still giving credit to sources from which you learned information and try to avoid ending a new or section with the quote user quote if you must but then right after explain why it's important or how it connects to something else?

# Tanta University

## C. Proofreading and Revision

### I. Avoiding common errors

Common errors and how to avoid them. Everybody makes mistakes.

For example, I can't spell the word architect. I've looked it up a million times.

Despite my inability to spell, well, you know, I can help you with some other common errors that you might make while writing.

Specifically, we're going to talk about apostrophes, homophones, and sentence fragments.

Apostrophes.

Apostrophes show possession, replace a letter, and they do not make something plural.

Showing possession means taking ownership. For example, that's Fluffy's toy, not Mr. Purrfect's.

Have you seen Snowball's brush? Kitty Boo-Boo's appointment is tomorrow.

Except when you use pronouns.

Pronouns like you, me, they, he, etc., don't use an apostrophe.

The cat is licking its paw. That's not Prince Hairy's dish, it's hers.

Apostrophes can also replace a letter. For example, contractions.

Don't scratch the chair, Mittens. You're not getting any extra treats, Shadow.

Furball hasn't chased a spider today. Now let's move on to homophones.

Those are words that sound alike but are spelled differently.

Oh good old there, they're, and their. There refers to a place.

How to remember? Here is in there.

I remember the phrase, "here, there, and everywhere".

They're is a contraction of they are. Remember the apostrophe rule? It replaces the letter.

In this case, the letter S. So try to remember they are, they are really cute.

And their, T-H-E-I-R, shows possession.

Their cat is kind of weird.

And a good way to remember is, if you can replace their with our and the sentence still makes sense, you're good to go.

Now it's and its.

Same rules apply.

It's funny when the cat chases its tail.

It's with an apostrophe means that a letter is being replaced, it is.

And its with no apostrophe means it's a pronoun.

You wouldn't say it's funny when the cat chases it is tail.

And your and you're. Same rules apply.

The first one has an apostrophe and a letter is being replaced.

So you can think you are. You are so good to your cat.

And whose and who's.

Whose cat is this?

Who is going to take care of it?

The apostrophe replaces a letter.

Here and hear.

Here refers to a place and hear, h-e-a-r, is what you do with your ears, and a good way to remember that is that hear has the word ear in it.



Now let's talk about sentence fragments.

A sentence fragment is an incomplete sentence.

That means something's missing.

For a sentence to be complete, something has to be doing something or being something.

The cat scratched the couch. The cat scratched the couch.

Leaving fabric and foam everywhere.

Leaving fabric and foam everywhere is a fragment.

Who's leaving the fabric and foam everywhere?

This sentence needs something.

And if you want to fix this, a lot of times, you just need to add a comma, or add the thing that's missing. That's all for now.

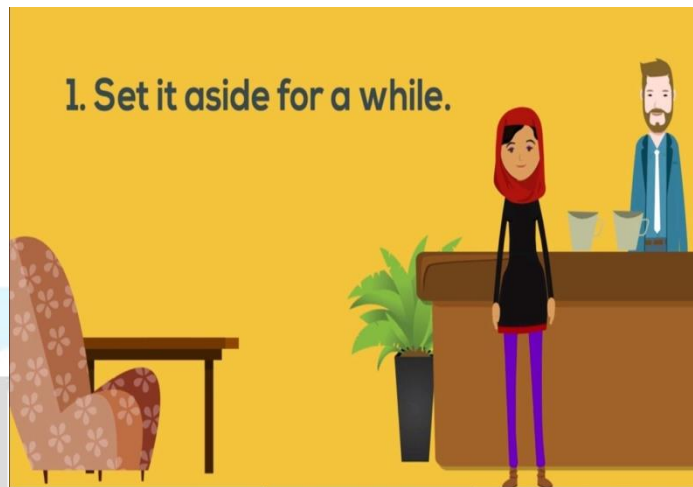
Good luck with your writing, and thanks for watching.

## **II. Proofread**

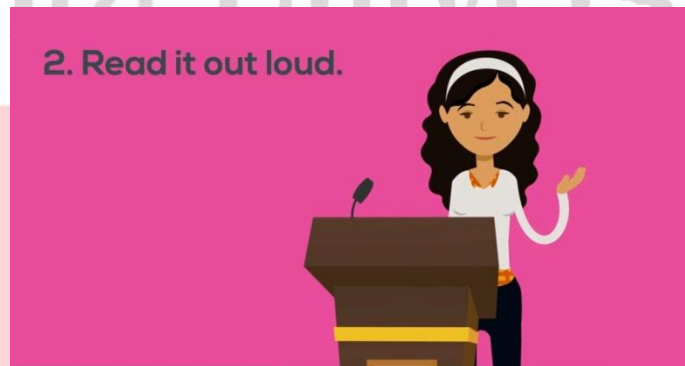
I'm in some proof reader if you give me a couple pages of text I will completely ...edit within twenty seconds but ...it's my own work I'll send it out looking like my cat transcribed it for me it's because I know what I want to say it makes sense in my head and my eyes just float over errors because my brain corrected for me sort matches what I intended so I've had to work on my proof reading scales here's some tips that I've found from other sources such as online writing my ...blogs and friends.

Number one set it aside for a while.

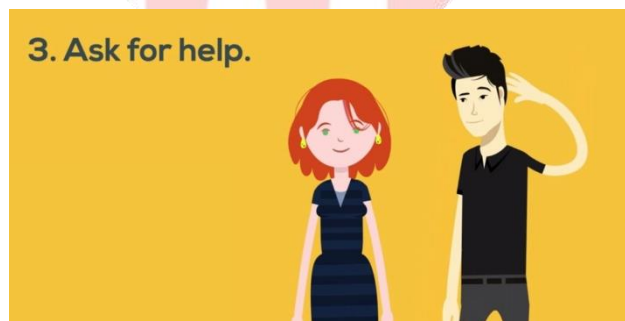
If it's too fresh in your mind your eyes will gloss over errors in your brain we'll fix them for you without you actually fixing them sleep on it or at least set down for half an hour well you do something totally unrelated number



read it out loud full disclosure I hate doing this I feel silly but if I carefully and slowly read something out loud I catch a lot of missing words repeated words and just plain old wrong words it's very effective



number three ask for help another full disclosure I also hate doing this feels though I'm imposing on people but here's the dumb thing I like being asked to help and I like helping so you can see where I make no sense but if you really don't like asking your friends are roommates to region writing go to the writing lab or the tutoring center and ask for help their that's their job they can help you with organization clarity errors and they can even tell you that you're doing a great job which is based here when you're working hard.



number four take writing assignments that your instructors have corrected or commented on and study them see if you're making the same error over and over again and make a point to learn about it google is your friend if you have parts that are confusing ask yourself why and how to clarify let the past teach you?



### **III. What if I'm terrible at grammar and spelling?**

What if I'm terrible at spelling and grammar well lots of people are first of all so I wouldn't just give up and ...world without writing it's a skill like anything else not everyone is naturally good at rewiring house for naturally good at long division or naturally good at soccer but you can learn more about ...practice them and become proficient you might not be david beckham but you can learn the rules and play and have fun?

The best way to improve your spelling and grammar skills is to read if you're not a reader...probably isn't great news for you but it is really useful you encounter new words common words over and over until you recognize how to spell them how sentences are punctuated grammar patterns et cetera you start feeling when you're writing something wrong that's wrong if you really dislike reading I think just trying different genres such as fantasy sci-fi

young adult comics biographies nature romance magazines mystery horror I mean the list go on and on try something new I never thought I'd be into sci-fi but give me a creepy desktop icon young adult novel and I'm all over it another thing you can do is get some help check out your writing lab or tutoring center or ask an instructor about peer tutors are mentors and maybe awkward ask for help but this is the reason these people are doing what they do they want to help you otherwise they be bored so certain meeting and just see how it goes tell them what your goals are and they'll tell you what they can do help you can also seek help online ...I...is grammar book dot com ...excel at simply explaining grammar rules...videos quizzes and more and there are boat load of sites out there so if you're not into grammar book trying different ones make a plan for yourself such as learning a new grammar rule inside and out every two weeks or one month for one week give yourself a word of the day and learn everything about it it's origin have spell out how to use it synonyms et cetera and finally use checkers copy and paste your writing into a word processing program that has grammar check and spelling check no it's not perfect they will inevitably miss some errors but it will also catch a lot and some is better than none. To search Google scholar by author, click the down pointing arrow in the search field to access the advanced search options.

#### **IV. Accept and reject criticism**

Accepting and rejecting criticism let's say you get a writing assignment back and there's a bunch of red marks all over it or a bunch of comments and the margin or a ...document explaining everything that's wrong with your rating these comments might be from an instructor or a peer review group or tutor ...fema little bit or casually...according your personality what do you do where do you begin first off identify your goal ...to get a good grade it to create something you love it proposal occasion is an essay for an application of some sort this is important because it determines how much you're willing to compromise.

Secondly who is critiquing you and how much does that impact your primary goal, for example, if your number one goal is to get a good grade and it's your instructor who's critiquing you

...maybe do those changes if you're seeking publication in your campus literary journal and it's a peer review group you might accept some suggestions and you might reject some suggestions because you want to stay true to artistic vision and third what exactly is being critiqued it spelling and punctuation those are corrections you should generally do it's not really opinion based that a hundred-percent of the time mind you a huge fan of sentence fragments in certain situations but if it's a missing quote ...apostrophe abuse fix it if you don't know-how google it is about clarity this is super important if people don't understand that's a problem like your main problem this is a criticism you might take special note of figure out what's confusing is that the organization is there enough description or back story ask questions and find out what they don't get is about style choices or word choices well this is the gray area that subjective this-is stuff like it's boring or is there a better word for this for the tone is too casual these suggestions our opinion and your opinion matters to witness again I think if your goal and your evaluator and make decisions based on that if your instructor can't stand the word moist? And, use the word damp if your peer review group things ...essays boring maybe take a look at that or if you're in love with it maybe not finally now the criticism is part of the writing process if you intend to share your writing with anyone and it doesn't always feel great in fact it very rarely feels great but you have the our to choose what to accept and reject just remember to do with grace and not let other people's opinions carry down.